



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

They propose presently to submit to the Department a full statement of their reasons for dissatisfaction.

. . . The Sultan of Turkey has again acknowledged the American claim for indemnity for the destroyed mission property. The State Department has informed him that he must set a date for payment within a reasonable time.

. . . *Concord* for April gives up three pages and a half to accounts of peace meetings in England which have been broken up or violently disturbed. The account contains the names of twenty-four cities in which these riotous proceedings have occurred, and says that it is impossible, with its limited space, to present a catalogue of the cruel assaults on individuals.

. . . The Women's Disarmament League, with headquarters at Paris, has changed its name to the Women's Universal Peace Alliance.

. . . By a vote of forty to thirty-one the Senate, on the 3d of April, passed the Porto Rican bill, providing for fifteen per cent. of the Dingley duties each way, the repayment to Porto Rico of the sums collected at our ports, putting many common articles on the free list, and providing that free trade shall prevail after two years, or as much earlier as the Porto Rican government shall have secured a sufficient revenue from other sources.

. . . It is reported that the Senate will not at this session ratify the new Nicaragua Canal treaty, amended or not amended. Some of them want it amended so as to give the United States the right to use it for war purposes; others do not. Some of them dislike John Hay and wish to defeat his work.

. . . The article by Senator Procter in the *International Monthly* for April, on the "Neutralization of the Nicaragua Canal," leaves little to be said. It shows that eleven secretaries of state, from Webster to Hay, have favored neutralization, and that all the nation's utterances in the past favor this policy.

. . . Emile Zola contributes to the *North American Review* for April a very able article on war.

. . . Mr. Bloch, author of the monumental work on the "Future of War," attempts, in an article in the April *Contemporary Review* entitled "Lessons from the South African War," to support his thesis that war between two first class powers has become impossible.

. . . The total expenditures of the government for two years and nine months, beginning with July 1, 1897, have been \$1,416,753,277.34. Of this vast sum \$987,051,328.99 have gone for the army and navy, and for pensions. If to this we add the interest on the public debt, nearly all of which is a war debt, the amount will be over one billion, or more than two-thirds of the total national expenditures, which have gone directly and indirectly for war purposes during that period.

. . . "For the moment we are given over to a kind of delirium, which seems to have all the characteristics of diabolical possession."—*W. T. Stead, editor of the Review of Reviews, London.*

. . . The United States stands second only to France in the number of exhibitors at the Paris Exposition, and

has treble the number furnished by any other foreign country.

. . . A United States parcels-post convention with Venezuela has been signed. It is thought that this will be worth one million a year to this country, through the mail order business.

. . . The distinguished French peace advocate, Fred-eric Passy, member of the Institute of France, and for many years a member of the Chamber of Deputies, is to be the president of the International Peace Congress which meets at Paris on the 30th of September and succeeding days.

Contributors.

Our recent appeal for funds with which to meet the deficit of the year has brought us about five hundred dollars, in sums varying from one dollar up to one hundred. All these gifts have been acknowledged to the donors in person, but we give their names here, hoping that their example may encourage others to send something. We shall need more than double the amount received, to meet our present needs. The amounts given are withheld, out of respect for the wishes of some donors :

Joseph H. Atwater, Anthony, R. I.; Mary C. Atkinson, Brookline, Mass.; Joshua L. Baily, Philadelphia; A. B. Beeching, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Samuel B. Capen, Boston; Dr. H. L. Chase and wife, Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. Rufus Carey, Princeton, Ill.; Ednah D. Cheeney, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Ellen Collins, New York City; Sarah W. Collins, New York City; Charles A. Chace, Fall River; Dr. H. B. Cross, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Rev. Charles F. Dole, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Esther A. Drummond, Boston; Mrs. R. H. Dana, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Catherine E. Farwell, Boston; J. M. Graves, Wakefield, Mass.; Rev. W. S. Heywood, Dorchester, Mass.; Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, New York City; Charles H. Jones, Boston; Henry W. Lamb, Boston; Samuel Levering, Maryville, Tenn.; Josiah W. Leeds, Seal, Pa.; B. Frank Leeds, Dorchester, Mass.; James McGrath, Quincy, Mass.; Robert Treat Paine, Boston; Jonathan W. Plummer, Chicago; Rev. George A. Putnam, Millbury, Mass.; Misses Parsons, Roxbury, Mass.; B. Schlesinger, Brookline, Mass.; C. Louise Smith, Boston; D. Wheeler Swift, Worcester, Mass.; Charles P. Ware, Boston; Rev. John Worcester, Newtonville, Mass.; Miss C. L. Watson, Roxbury, Mass.; George Wigglesworth, Boston; Charles B. Wheelock, Boston; a "Friend of Peace."

The World's Crisis.

BY MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT.

"Peace be on earth," O Jesus, Lord,
Where is the mercy thou hast taught?
It seems the mission of thy life
The sinful world hath not yet caught.
'Tis seeking still the calf of gold,
And sacrificing lives to it.
How shall we answer for such waste
When at the judgment seat we sit?

The universal brotherhood
That thou wouldest have mankind to feel
Is turned to jarring enmity,
When we at mammon's altar kneel.
Then strife and crime and war combine
To send their horrors to the world,
And men forget the flag of peace
That thou dost so desire unfurled.

The mind of mankind seems on fire
And burning to acquire vast wealth,
While love and happiness and peace
Will disappear as if by stealth.
Men kill each other for their wealth,
And nations now for mammon fight,
Forgetting all God's higher laws,
As they their nation's honor blight.

Will selfishness destruction cause,
Or will the nations cease to fight
Ere they have lost the power to see,
And follow in the Father's light?
Let them regain their trust in thee,
Dear Christ, and learn thy loving ways,
Then earth will find its sin removed,
And blessed will be with peaceful days.

False Ideas About War and Peace.

BY JOHN HORN.

Read at a meeting of the "Worcester Sons of Scotia," Worcester, Mass., April, 1900. Recommended by the members for publication in THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

How the angels in heaven must weep and those in hell laugh at the sorrowful plight in which the nations of the world now present themselves! It is nigh two thousand years since the Man of Peace commanded, saying, "Put up thy sword into the sheath." Only to-day, and even reluctantly, have the civilized and Christian nations assembled in delegation to consider the practicability of this command. Only to-day, and the world, led by its stump orators and sensational journalists, treats the whole affair as a fiasco, as a utopia which only deserves serious consideration among the dreamers of the millennium. Disarmament? Pshaw! Life is a struggle, a contest. War is a very undesirable and sorrowful thing, but it is in strict accordance with the laws of nature. No nation can be great without it. All history proclaims that the people who cannot or will not fight must perish. There is no room for weaklings or cowards. It is the merest sentimentalism to cry over it. Let us be brave, heroic, patriotic. At the sacrifice of the few the many shall live.

Such, in brief, is the doctrine presented by those who tell us that war is a necessary factor in the civilization and elevation of humanity. And this doctrine, while it is as false as the devil in principle and fatal as hell in its effects, is still accepted by civilized and Christian countries as the only reasonable and practicable doctrine for solving international disputes.

And so the world continues to move in the same old way—round and round—never forward or onward. Humanity, howling, cursing, swearing, continues its circular march, wades through the blood-stained fields and over the blood-stained hills, dyeing them a deeper crimson and adding to the number of dead carcasses over which it tramples. It believes in peace, not the peace of

the river, but the peace of the ocean which bears on its calm surface the wrecks and ruins of a roaring tempest. It believes in peace, but it is the peace obtained at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon. And so to-day every nation is busily engaged increasing its army and navy. Men are working day and night manufacturing the instruments of peace—battleships and gunpowder. Each nation believes itself to be specially fitted and specially predestined by the Lord of Hosts for uniting under one flag the peoples of the earth. But this union will not be a united brotherhood, it will be a united serfdom. Its accomplishments will not be by the sword of the Spirit, but by the spirit of the sword.

And yet amidst all this turmoil and strife and uproar we need not despair. It is not necessary to banish hope entirely. There are voices other than the voice of Death. Amidst all the bellowings that proceed from the throats of the rulers of the earth; amidst the march of armed men; amidst the clash of steel and roar of cannon, there may still be heard a voice from the highest heavens proclaiming, "Be still and know that I am God." He that hath an ear let him hear.

And yet, it may be asked, "Is not the voice of God heard in battle?" I am afraid not. Certain it is that the voice of the devil is heard much oftener, asking, after the dead lie buried in the dust, the same old diabolical question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Still the voice of God is there if it could only be heard, speaking in words most clear and distinct and emphatic, "Thou shalt not kill"; "Love thy neighbor as thyself." But is not war beneficial in creating some of the best qualities in man, such as the skill of the physician and the tenderness of the nurse? That it affords abundant opportunity for the practice of such qualities is only too sorrowfully true. That it stimulates and quickens them is also granted. That it creates them is most untrue. They are simply latent qualities brought into exercise. It is an undoubted blessing for the victims of war to have such qualities displayed in their interest, but it is sad indeed to require the blessing. It is mere nonsense to advocate war by such argument. Here is a locomotive moving along not too speedily. A man thinks he can cross the track before it reaches him. He has miscalculated its speed. The engine strikes him and he is severely injured. Quickly an ambulance patrol arrives, and in it he is carried to the hospital, where he receives the skill of the physician and the tender care of the nurse. Are railroad accidents beneficial? Shall we advocate the desirability of multiplying them?

Again, it may be asked, "Is not war the foundation of all science and art?" If by science is meant the invention of all kinds of instruments for the wholesale destruction of human life, then war is the foundation of all science. So rapidly and so skilfully are we progressing in this science that, in a short time, the most scientific nation will be able to force its enemy to turn on a strong current of electricity and exterminate itself, just as we now do in the case of condemned murderers. But if by science is meant a knowledge of nature, and if we include the invention of those instruments which are helpful in the attainment of such knowledge, then science has nothing to do with war, except as an object of destruction. An army of soldiers has no more regard for a